* Improving the waste management practices through adoption of technology for conversion of such wastes into energy
* Promote setting up of projects utilizing wastes from urban municipal and industrial sectors

| Duration | Up to 31st March 1997 |
|---|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| **Incentives** | |
| (a) Fiscal Incentives | * Accelerated 100% depreciation |
| | * Concessional custom duty on project import |
| | * Wheeling Banking and third party sale of power (minimum recommended rate for power being Rs 2 25/unit) |
| | * No excise duty on biogas generation from effluent treatment systems |
| (b) Financial Incentives Financial Institutions | * Interest subsidy upto a maximum of 4 5% of interest rate for the entire loan repayment period payable on capitalised basis subject to maximum of Rs 50 lakhs per MW equivalent |
| | * A sum of 2% of the subsidy channelised through them as service charges payable to FIs/intermediaries subject to a maximum of Rs 2 00 lakhs per project |
| Promoters For Site Clearance Facilitation | * @ Rs 5 00 lakhs per MW equivalent to Municipal Corporations/Urban Local Bodies and |
| | * @ Rs 1 00 lakh per MW equivalent to Nodal and other Agencies etc |
| | Both payable upon completion of all facilitations/ upon commencement of project work at site |
| * DPR/TEFR Preparation | * @ 50% of the cost subject to a maximum of Rs 2 00 lakhs only on one time basis subject to prior approval of the Ministry |
| * Investment Subsidy | * 20% of direct equity contribution max Rs 70 00 lakhs |
| * Technology Upgradation/ Acquisition | * 20% of technology fee maximum Rs 5 00 lakhs |
| SEBs* (for first 50 MW in a State for 1995 97 only) | * 25% of cost of equipment for interconnection/evacuation facilities max Rs 1 5 lakhs per MW of power evacuated |
| | * Cash incentive for Power Actually fed into the grid |
| (Vide No 3/23/95 CPG dated 26 10 95 | First 50 million units/year 5 P/unit |
| | Next 150 million units/year 4 P/unit |
| | Next 300 million units/year 3 P/unit |

The project with the following minimum capacity are qualified for the grant of incentives listed above

| | |
|---|---|
| Waste to Energy in form of solid fuel | 25 TPD (Output) |
| Waste to Energy in form of Gaseous Fuel | 100 Cubic Meter/hour |
| Waste to Energy in form of Electricity | 0 250 MWe |
| Waste to Energy in combined form | 0 250 MWe equivalent |

(Mix of waste as backup fuel upto 30% permissible in case to case basis)

**Development of Backward/Hilly Areas**

838 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL

Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Planning Commission s Deputy Chairman is contemplating a scheme for channelising black money for development of backward and hilly areas as part of his strategy to augment resources for Ninth Five Year Plan and overcoming regional imbalances in the process

(b) if so the broad outlines of his strategy for siphoning off black money to backward areas and

(c) the other resources for funding the Ninth Plan are being tapped both by the Centre and States and Union Territories so as to ensure effective decentralisation of planning process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K ALAGH) (a) No Sir

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ninth Plan is under formulation. State Finance Commissions have been set up to make recommendations for transfer of resources from the respective state to Panchayati Raj Institutions so as to facilitate effective decentralisation of the planning process during the Ninth Plan.

*[Translation]*

**Landless And Homeless Farmers Labourers**

839. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI : Will the Minister of RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are landless and homeless farmers/labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the programmes in force for improving their plight; and

(d) whether the Government have reviewed these programmes so as to evaluate the help extended in improving the plight of the farmers/labourers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI CHANDRADEO PRASAD VARMA) : (a) and (b). Number of agricultural labourers and cultivators as per 1991 census as also the rural housing shortage are given in statement.

(c) and (d). The programmes in force of improving the plight of rural poor include, among other things, Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

These programmes are regularly monitored and reviewed at various levels. Further, the programmes are also concurrently evaluated to take remedial measures on the basis of findings from such evaluations.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of Agricultural Labourers, cultivators and shortage of housing units as per 1991 census.*

| S.No. | State/U.T. | No. of Agricultural Labourers (1991 Census) | No. of Cultivators (1991 Census) | Units of Housing shortage (1991 Census |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| | INDIA | 71,597,744** | 110,702,346 | 13,721,538 |
| 1. | Andhra Pradesh | 11,625,159 | 7,891,167 | 1,118,355 |
| 2. | Assam | 844,964 | 3,559,117 | 2,243,965 |
| 3. | Bihar | 9,512,892 | 11,164,519 | 4,095,740 |
| 4. | Gujarat | 3,230,547 | 4,703,628 | 264,805 |
| 5. | Haryana | 896,782 | 1,829,530 | 29,510 |
| 6. | Himachal Pradesh | 58,668 | 1,125,311 | 16,111 |
| 7. | J & K | - | - | - |
| 8. | Karanataka | 4,999,959 | 5,915,633 | 426,915 |
| 9. | Kerala | 2,120,152 | 1,015,093 | 346,780 |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 5,863,029 | 12,904,121 | 289,770 |
| 11. | Maharashtra | 8,313,223 | 10,172,108 | 659,900 |
| 12. | Manipur | 47,350 | 437,499 | 89,198 |
| 13. | Meghalaya | 89,492 | 395,801 | 147,918 |
| 14. | Nagaland | 7,233 | 371,597 | 88,881 |
| 15. | Orissa | 2,996,580 | 4,598,500 | 684,655 |
| 16. | Punjab | 1,152,828 | 1,917,210 | 44,370 |
| 17. | Rajasthan | 1,391,670 | 8,181,512 | 110,965 |
| 18. | Sikkim | 12,851 | 95,078 | 12,446 |
| 19. | Tamil Nadu | 7,896,295 | 5,664,090 | 318,095 |